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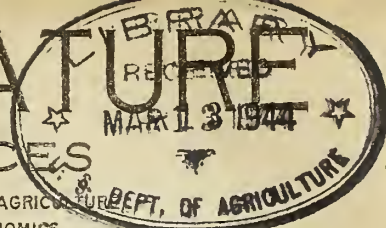


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# COTTON LITERATURE

## SELECTED REFERENCES

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COMPILED BY EMILY L. DAY, LIBRARY SPECIALIST IN COTTON MARKETING.  
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COTTON LITERATURE is compiled mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Copies of the publications listed herein can not be supplied by the Department except in the case of publications expressly designated as issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

PRODUCTIONGeneral

Empire cotton growing corporation. Reports received from experiment stations 1931-1932. 172 p., illus. London. 1933.

Full reports are included for Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Nigeria and Fiji; and summaries of results for the remaining stations.

Botany

Brown, C.H., Selim, A.E.G., and Youssef, Ahmed. A preliminary note on the physiological and genetic aspects of hair properties in Egyptian cottons. Egypt Min.Agr.,Tech. and Sci.Serv.Bul.123, 19p., illus. Cairo. 1932.

"Measurements of mercerized diameter, cross-section and wall-thickness of collapsed hair, uncollapsed diameter, hair weight per centimeter and intrinsic strength, were made on comparative samples from chequer plots of several varieties of cotton. The results show that selection has effected an improvement in the properties of the hair and that further improvement is possible."-Jour. Textile Inst.24(1): A9. Jan.1933.

Eichhorn, André. La mitose somatique du cotonnier. Comptes Rendus des Séances de la Société de Biologie [Paris] 112(3): 260-262. Jan. 27, 1933. (Published at Paris, France)

Somatic mitosis of the cotton plant.

Hawkins, R.S., Matlock, R.L., and Hobart, Charles. Physiological factors affecting the fruiting of cotton with special reference to boll shedding. Ariz.Agr.Expt.Sta.Tech.Bul.46, 361-407p., illus. Tucson. 1933.

Literature cited: p.406-407.

"A number of anatomical and physiological aspects of the cotton plant were studied in relation to the conditions of the environment and with particular reference to the soil-moisture relations. They included: (1) fruiting behavior--flowering, shedding of bolls, and maturity of bolls; (2) osmotic values of the expressed leaf fluids; (3) specific conductivity of the expressed leaf fluids; (4) carbohydrate and nitrogen relations and (5) certain anatomical differences determined from cross sections of the stems of representative plants."-Introduction.



Horlacher, W.R., and Killough, D.T. Chlorophyll deficiencies induced in cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*) by radiations. *Tex. Acad. Sci.* 15: 33-38, illus. 1932. (Published at San Antonio, Tex.)

"Contributed from the Agricultural Experiment Station, Technical Series, paper No. 180."

India. Indian central cotton committee. The Khandesh cotton breeding scheme. 12p., illus. [Bombay, G. Cläridge and co., 1933]

"This bulletin is intended to make available a summary of the results of experiments conducted between October 1926 and March 1932 on the Dhulia and Jalgaon Farms with particular reference to the work of culture, isolation and purification of Neglectums and Bani-Comilla Cross, generally known as 'Banilla.'"

India. Indian central cotton committee. Physiology of the cotton plant in Sind with special reference to perennial irrigation. A popular bulletin embodying the results of the work done under the Sind Physiological Research Scheme at Sakrand, financed by the Indian Central cotton committee. (1927-1932) 22p., illus. [Bombay. G. Claridge and co., 1933]

Jagannatha Rao, C. The effect of picking date of parent seed on some economic characters of the cotton plant. *Madras Agr. Jour.* 21(1): 28-32. Jan. 1933. (Published at Madras, India)

Longley, A.E. Chromosomes in *Gossypium* and related genera. *Jour. Agr. Research [U.S.]* 46(3): 217-227, illus. Feb. 1, 1933. (Published by U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Literature cited: p. 226-227.

"An investigation of the chromosomes in the Malvaceae, particularly in *Gossypium*, was undertaken because of the repeated failures of cotton breeders in their attempts to hybridize such cottons as Garo Hill (*Gossypium cernuum* Tod.) with any of the varieties of upland cotton (*G. hirsutum* L.)." The results of studies show "the existence of two distinct groups, namely, the Asiatic group, in which the haploid chromosome number is 13, and the American group, in which the haploid chromosome number is 26... This classification applied to the cultivated cottons and does not take into account certain wild species of *Gossypium*."

McIntosh, A.E.S. Report of the geneticist for the year 1931-32. *Agr. Jour. [Barbados]* 1(3): 1-18. July 1932. (Published at Bridgetown, Barbados, B.W.I.) Cotton: p. 18.

Rea, H.E. Field propagation of cotton by means of

grafts. Plant Physiol. 8: 171. Jan. 1933. (Published at Lancaster, Pa.)

### Argronomy

Alam, C.N. Some aspects of the rotation "wheat-wheat-toria-cotton" at the Lyallpur agricultural farm. Punjab Dept. Agr., Seasonal Notes 9(1): 43-44. Apr. 1932. (Published at Lahore, India)

"Experiments showed that although the rotation wheat-wheat-toria-cotton was a very exhaustive one, the yields can be fairly well maintained by the addition of 8 tons of farmyard manure per acre once in four years."- Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 9(4): 325. Oct. 1932.

Bledsoe, R.P. Cotton fertilizers. Cotton Digest 5(16): 5. Mar. 4, 1933. (Published at Houston, Tex.)

Results of fertilizer tests conducted by the Georgia Experiment Station over a period of from one to six years answer affirmatively a reader's question: "Does it pay to use fertilizer with cotton selling at six cents a pound?"

Bledsoe, R.P. Fertilization. Cotton Digest 5(20): 6. Apr. 1, 1933. (Published at Houston, Tex.)

"The two principal factors in determining the value of fertilizers are the analysis and the material from which they are made." In this article the writer discusses materials. Cottonseed meal is mentioned.

Bryan, A.B. New light on potash-hungry crops. Better Crops with Plant Food 18(6): 19-21, 52, illus. Feb.-Mar. 1933. (Published at 19 West 44th St., New York, N.Y.)

Increases due to potash on cotton: p.51-52.

Caulfield, J.H. Cottonseed is sold cheap--bought dear. Farmer buys back seed he sold, paying ten times selling price. Okla. Cotton Grower 13(7): 2. Mar. 15, 1933. (Published at Oklahoma City, Okla.)

The first in a series of two articles.

The decrease in staple length of Texas cotton is discussed, with a plea for quality rather than high lint yield.

Champion Pima grower. Long staple cotton broke Walter Smith, but he stayed with it and prospered. Ariz. Prod. 12(1): 4-5. Mar. 15, 1933. (Published at Pheonix, Ariz.)

Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station. Twelfth annual report, 1931. 104p., illus. Tifton. 1932.

Cotton variety and fertilizer test, etc.: 11-21.

Hale, G.A. Georgia cotton varieties. Prog. Farmer (Ga.-Ala. ed.) 48(3): 8. Mar. 1933. (Published at Birmingham, Ala.)

Killough, D.T. Cotton seed treatment proves profitable. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 48(3): 20. Mar. 1933. (Published at 821 Nineteenth St., N., Birmingham, Ala.)

"Experiments conducted at Texas Agricultural Experiment Station during 1930 and 1931, in an attempt to find means of overcoming this serious problem of poor germination and uncertain stands of cotton, showed that marked increases in stand of plants were secured by treating cotton seed with the fungicidal dust known commercially as Ceresan." The method of treatment is described.

Killough, D.T. Quality staple is important. Farm and Ranch 52(6): 16. Mar. 15, 1933. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)

Discussion is based on experiments on varieties carried out by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Miller, H.A. A simple way to increase crop yields. Methods followed by farmers of the coastal plain section of the Central Atlantic States in building up soil fertility. U.S. Dept. Agr. Farmers' Bul. 924, 20p., illus. Washington, D. C. 1932.

Issued February, 1918. Revised November, 1932.

Examples of soil improvement. A cotton farm: p. 17-18. This farm was located in the southeastern part of Virginia. "The following 2-year rotation was put in operation: First year: Cotton plus crimson clover after first picking. Second year: Corn plus cowpeas at last cultivation."

Rogers, R.H., and Mann, H.B. The value of crop rotation in the Coastal plain area. N.C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 280, 31p., tables. Raleigh. 1933.

"This publication is concerned with experimental results obtained on the Upper Coastal Plain Station near Rocky Mount, N.C., and covers a study of crop rotations carried on over a period of eight years, 1924 to 1931 inclusive." Two cropping systems were compared: (1) a two-year rotation of corn and cotton; (2) a four-year rotation of corn, rye, cotton and oats and vetch hay. Financial statements are given in an appendix.

Schwartz, P.R. Les différentes variétés de coton d'Égypte. Apparition et disparition successives, depuis le début de la culture d'exportation, en



1823. Société Industrielle de Mulhouse, Bulletin 98(9): 473-487, illus. Nov., 1932. (Published at Mulhouse, France)

The different varieties of Egyptian cotton. Successive appearance and disappearance since the beginning of cultivation for export in 1823.

"Graphs and charts showing averages and yields of the different varieties are given. The need for a few stable varieties, and the importance of control of seed selection and distribution and of methods of cultivation are pointed out."—Jour. Textile Inst. 24(2): A84. Feb. 1933.

Stewart, H.A. Pima the profitable cotton. Ariz. Prod. 11(24): 3. Mar. 1, 1933. (Published at Phoenix, Ariz.)

Watenpaugh, H.N. Wherein Pima excels, and brief history of that unusual cotton on which Southwest has virtual monopoly. Ariz. Prod. 11(24): 1, 8. Mar. 1, 1933. (Published at Phoenix, Ariz.)

Winter legumes with superphosphate. Agr. Bul. 1933 (winter-spring): 2-3, 6-7, illus. 1933. (Published at Atlanta, Ga.)

Cotton yield figures are given.

### Diseases

Lassetter, W.C. This matter of cotton rust. Prog. Farmer (Miss. valley ed.) 48(3): 4. Mar. 1933. (Published at 821 Nineteenth St., N., Birmingham, Ala.)

The use of kainit is recommended for control of rust.

Maddux, H.T. Extra potash controls rust and wilt. Com. Fert. 46(1): 14-17, illus. Jan. 1933. (Published at 223 Courtland St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.)

Results from use and non-use of potash are discussed.

Paoli, Guido. Sull'arricciamento del cotone. Congresso di Studi Coloniali, 1st. Atti 3:58-63. 1931. (Published at Firenze, Italy)

Leaf curl of cotton.

### Insects

Bahadur, L.U. Hollyhock as a trap crop for bollworms of cotton. Punjab Dept. Agr., Seasonal Notes 9(1): 31. Apr. 1932. (Published at Lahore, India)

"This trap-crop has been tried at the Military Farm at Okara (Montgomery) for the last two seasons and has been found to give highly successful results in destroying the early broods of" spotted-bollworms.

Abstract in Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 9(4): 329-330. Oct. 1932.

Gaines, J.C. Trap collection of insects in cotton in 1932. Bul. Brooklyn Ent. Soc. 28(2): 47-54, illus. Apr. 1933. (Published at Lancaster, Pa.)

King, C.J., and Stewart, H.A. Cotton's eelworm enemy. Ariz. Prod. 12(1): 1, 5, illus. Mar. 15, 1933. (Published at Phoenix, Ariz.)

Tibilova. K biologii pautinnogo kleshchika v Tashkent-skoy raione. Tashkent. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut po Khlopkovodstvu. Sci. Research Cotton Inst. Bul. 1: 49-61. Jan. 1932. (Published at Moskva and Tashkent, U.S.S.R.)

Contribution to the biology of the spider mite in the Tashkent region.

Tsygankov. Rasprostraneniye glavneishchikh khlopkovykh vreditel'ey, ikh vred i dostizheniya po metodam bor'by. Tashkent. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut po Khlopkovodstvu. Sci. Research Cotton Inst. Bul. 1: 61-62. Jan. 1932. (Published at Moskva and Tashkent, U.S.S.R.)

Distribution of the principal cotton pests and methods of combating them.

#### Farm Engineering

Forsyth, W.H. Cotton stripper reduces cost in Texas. South. Cult. 91(3): 9, illus. Mar. 1, 1933. (Published by Constitution Publishing Co., Box 1731, Atlanta, Ga.)

This article considers the stripper or picker as a threat to cotton production in Georgia, as it is not adapted to conditions there, but its use increases competition from the southwest.

#### Farm Management

Jordan, Harvie. Illustrations of efficient farming methods under intensive system of culture in 1932. South. Cult. 91(2): 2. Feb. 1, 1933. (Published by the Constitution Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.)

Gives report of R.L. Elroyd, of Avalon, Ga., on cost of production for five acres in cotton. Total cost was \$130.22 and net profit \$65.67, or \$13.16 per acre.

Jordan, Harvie. Improved farming methods urged. Intensive culture of restrictive [cotton] acreage is best system for profitable agriculture. South. Cult. 91(3): 2. Mar. 1, 1933. (Published by Constitution Publishing Co., Box 1731, Atlanta, Ga.)

## Farm Social Problems

Anstrom, George. The American farmer. 3lp., illus. New York, International pamphlets, 1932.

The South--America's cotton kingdom: p.8-16. "The cotton cropper system in the Old South is beginning to crumble in relation to volume of cotton production."

Map shows "The five main 'crop belts' of American agriculture": p.9.

## Cooperation in Production

Pomeroy, H.L. California cotton holds its own. Pacific Rural Press 125(9): 152. Mar. 4, 1933. (Published at San Francisco, Calif.)

A survey of 1932 crop in the San Joaquin Valley, a one-variety community. Three reasons can be given for the season's success: "First, a late fall favored the crop, second, approximately eighty per cent of the acreage was planted to good seed, and third that forward sales were made during bulges in the market."

Taylor, W.A. Extending Plant industry information. Ext. Serv. Rev. 4(2): 19-20, illus. Mar. 1933. (Published by Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

This article discusses research and extension work of the U.S. Bureau of Plant Industry. In connection with the improvement of cotton, one-variety communities have been aided and supplies of pure seed maintained.

## PREPARATION

### Ginning

Bennett, C.A. Recent cotton ginning investigations. Agr. Engin. 14(3): 74-76, illus. Mar. 1933. (Published at Mount Clemens, Mich.)

Hagn, George. The Texas cotton ginner's association, has it done anything for you. Cotton Ginner's Jour. 4(6): 5, 16. Mar. 1933. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)

Summary of the work of the association.

### Baling

American cotton fires at Shanghai stir underwriters. Poor baling held to be definite factor in four fires in nine months. Seek improvement here. Branch offices in China say losses are out of proportion



to premium income. East. Underwriter 33(53): 1,24. Dec.30,1932. (Published at 94 Fulton St., New York, N.Y.)

"Egyptian bales were received at points of destination in excellent condition whereas American cotton, poorly and hastily baled, suffered materially on long shipments and was more readily a victim of fires and other insurable hazards."

Balls,W.L. Capacitance hygroscoy and some of its applications. Nature 130(3294): 935-938, illus. Dec.17,1932. (Published by Macmillan and Co., Ltd., London, England)

The technique termed 'capacitance hygroscoy' is applied in this article to soil-water determinations, cotton bale tests, and to indicating growth of crops.

### MARKETING

#### General

McCaa,E.D. President McCaa's address. Cotton Trade Jour.5(19): 7. Mar.25,1933. (Published at Houston, Tex.)

Address at meeting of Texas Cotton Association in Galveston, Tex., Mar.24,1933.

The speaker surveyed relief plans for cotton growers, foreign arbitrations on classification, and certain trade practices, among them interior weight and commission buying.

[Manchester chamber of commerce] Annual meeting of members. Mr. T. D.Barlow's fourth presidential address. Manchester Chamber of Com. Monthly Record 44(2): 33-41. Feb.1933. (Published at Manchester, England)

Report of 112th annual meeting, Feb.13,1933.

Skinner's cotton trade directory of the world 1932-33...containing information relating to the cotton industry and trade of every country in the world. 887p. London, New York [etc.] Thomas Skinner and co.[1932]

#### Demand and Competition

Chinese cotton and cotton yarn business in 1932. Chinese Econ. Bul.22(1): 5-6, tables. Jan. 7, 1933. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Bldg., Shanghai, China)

Cotton textiles. Some factors tending toward a more stabilized industry. Index 13(2): 28-31, 34-36.



Feb.1933. (Published by the New York Trust Co.,  
100 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

Centralization of export efforts is suggested.  
Abstract in Textile Bul.44(4): 3,24-25. Mar. 23,  
1933.

Ellinger, Barnard. Gold standard peril to Lancashire.  
Is a trade agreement possible with Japan? Man-  
chester Guardian Com.26(659): 84. Feb.4,1933.  
(Published at the Guardian Bldg., Manchester, Eng-  
land)

"In studying the future of our monetary system  
we must treat the cotton industry as an 'isolate',  
[i.e., "an object which had been plucked from its  
environment for study in itself"] for our problem  
is by no means entirely the same as that of the  
other great exporting trades of the country."

"Ergo." Mule spinning piece-rates. The desirability  
of a uniform list. Textile Weekly 11(261): 7-8.  
Mar.3,1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester,  
England)

"Outstanding differences as between the Oldham,  
Ashton, and Bolton spinning price lists."

Machin, W.F. Lancashire cotton industry's future. The  
case for a government subsidy. Manchester Guard-  
ian Com.26(660): 103. Feb. 11,1933. (Published  
at the Guardian Bldg., Manchester, England)

The author suggests two schemes of reorganiza-  
tion: "The first is to form a Clearing-house for  
specified bulk-trade cloths which would function in  
precisely the same way as a large exporting firm,  
exploiting a marketing scheme of such dimensions  
as would keep a substantial proportion of the sur-  
plus spindles and looms of Lancashire working.  
The marketing scheme would be limited to bulk-  
trade cloths, in which private interests cannot  
compete against Japanese or any other foreign com-  
petition." The second suggestion is "the acquisi-  
tion, and hence control, of the spindleage and  
loomage necessary to make cloths, as well as their  
marketing through the Clearing-house."

Meynell, Henry. High draft and Indian cotton. Tex-  
tile Recorder 50(600): 70. Mar.15,1933. (Published  
at 121 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

In a letter to the editor the writer urges that  
"Lancashire should buy up all the Indian cotton  
India can spare and spin and weave it in Lancashire  
and ship the goods made from it back to India."  
He states that "existing machinery all around Oldham  
and low counts districts can be altered instantly  
to deal with short staple Indian or American."

Parker, Walter. New competition. Cotton Digest 5(14): 4. Feb.18,1933. (Published at Houston, Tex.)

"Our tariff wall stands as a barrier not only to the payment of old debts, but to the creation of new credits against which purchases of our surplus cotton can be made." The author notes that "there is no fundamental barrier in the path of their cotton exports" in Egypt, Argentina, India, Russia, China, Peru, "nor any other cotton-producing country."

Relative levels of wages. August, 1914 to December, 1932. Textile Weekly 11(261): 8. Mar.3,1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Extracts from article in the "current issue of the Ministry of Labour Gazette." Rates for the cotton industry are given.

Textile Mercury. Forty-third annual trade review. (Supplement): 36p., illus. Feb.10,1933. (Published at 41 Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

This annual supplement contains articles on the world cotton trade for 1932, on wages terms, supplies and prices. Price chart for raw cotton and yarn is given: p.29.

Trend of textiles over eight years. British goods in overseas markets. Trade within the Empire. Textile Mercury and Argus 88(2289): 65. Jan.27,1933. (Published at 41 Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

An analysis of overseas markets taken from the "Board of Trade Journal."

Veer,K. van deer. De beteekenis van Nederlandsch-Indie voor het Nederlandsche fabrikaat. Bewerking van een lezing, te 's Gravenhage gehouden voor de vereeniging "Het Nederlandsche Fabrikaat." Berichten van de Afdeeling Handelsmuseum van het Koloniaal Instituut [Amsterdam] 69: 22, illus. 1932. (Published at Amsterdam, Netherlands)

"Overgedrukt uit "De Indische Mercuur" van 15 Juni, 1932."

Dutch textiles: imports into Dutch East Indies.

"A report of a lecture on the trade of the Dutch East Indies, especially in relation to Dutch manufactures. In the course of the paper some figures are given for rayon imports from the Netherlands and Japan, from 1926 onwards, for the 1930 and 1931 total imports of yarns and fabrics, and the imports from the Netherlands and from Japan, Hong Kong, and China, and graphs showing the imports from the Netherlands and Japan of unbleached, bleached, and dyed cotton goods in 1913 and from 1927 onwards. The imports of unbleached and of dyed cotton are greater from Japan than from the

Netherlands, but the latter has the supremacy in bleached goods."- Jour. Textile Inst. 24(2): A124. Feb.1933.

Wright, J.W., and Cheatham, R.J. Comparative advantages of jute and cotton baggings for American cotton bales. A preliminary report. 24p., illus., mimeogr. Washington, U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics, 1933.

Young, A.M. Competition from Japan. Some sources of economy. Manchester Guardian Com. 26(664): 192. Mar.11, 1933. (Published at the Guardian Building, Manchester, England)

Letter critising article by Machin on Japanese organization for bulk textile sales, which appeared in the "Manchester Guardian Com." for Jan.7, 1933.

Yucca fibre. A new raw material for cellulose. Brit. Plastics 4(41): 202-203, illus. Oct.1932. (Published at 19, 21 and 23 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. 4, England)

Experiments made to produce nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate from the yucca plant are described. The writer concludes "that acetylated yucca fibre cannot at present compete with the product derived from cotton linters owing to the present low price of cotton."

### Supply and Movement

Brazilian cotton: classification. Jour. Textile Inst. 24(2): A107. Feb.1933. (Published at St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

Abstract of article which appeared in "Industria Textile" 1(10): 48. 1932.

"A table is given showing the classification of Brazilian cotton in 1931 according to grade and to staple length."

Galy-Charles, J. État actuel de la culture du cotonnier au Soudan Anglo-Egyptien. Revue de Botanique Appliquée et d'Agriculture Coloniale 13(137): 46-50. Jan. 1933. (Published at Paris, France)

Present state of cotton cultivation in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Notes by W.H.Himbury are included.

Godin, A. Le coton au Maroc. Industrie Textile 49 (556): 515-516. Sept.1932. (Published at 171, Rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris, France)

Cotton in Morocco.

Pima is the most popular variety grown.



Gt. Britain. Secretary of state for dominion affairs. Commission on Swaziland. Financial and economic situation of Swaziland...January, 1932. 149p., illus. London, H.M. Stationery off., 1932. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd.4114)

Cotton production by Europeans and natives is discussed in Appendix VI: Notes by Mr.S.Milligan: p. 132, 147-148.

Abstract in Empire Cotton Growing Rev.9(4): 313. Oct.1932.

Hagen,R. Anglo-ägyptischer Sudan. Wirtschaftsdienst; Weltwirtschaftliche Nachrichten 17(49): 1664-1665. tables. Dec.1932. (Published by Friederichsen, de Gruyter and Co., Hamburg, Germany)

"The year 1931 was a very bad one for the cotton industry in the Sudan, not only owing to economic conditions but also to 'black arm' disease of cotton and a plague of locusts which destroyed the durra crop, the chief food fruit grown there. The return per feddan for Sakel was only 1.35 kantars as against 4.77 in 1927 or £E.3.3 as against £E.34. Considerable improvement was made in 1932 and the yield of Sakel in the Sudan amounted to 83.7% of that in Egypt. Details are given of developments in other industries and in transport."-Jour. Textile Inst.24(2): A84. Feb. 1933.

India. Central Provinces. Dept. of land records. Season and crop report for the year ending. the 31st May 1932. 25p. Nagpur, 1932.

Brief paragraph and statistics on yield.

International federation of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations. International cotton statistics (Preliminary results). Consumption of cotton for half-year ending 31st January, 1933 and stocks of cotton in spinners' hands on 1st February, 1933 with previous figures for comparison. 27p. tables. Manchester, 1933.

Summary in Textile Weekly 11(262): 35-36, tables. Mar.10,1933, and in Com. and Finance 22(13): 299. Mar.29,1933.

Lanham,W.B. Progress and practical use of the co-operative grade and staple work. 14p., mimeogr. Washington, U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics [1933]

Address delivered before the meeting of the Southern Agricultural Workers Association, New Orleans, La., Feb.1,1933.

Extract in Cotton Digest 5(18): 6-7. Mar. 18, 1933.



Legros, J. Cotton growing in the British Colonies and Territories under British mandate in Tropical Africa. Internatl. Rev. Agr. 24(1): 2T-21T. Jan. 1933. (Published at Rome, Italy)

Rhodesia, Southern. Statistical bureau. Official year book of the colony of Southern Rhodesia, no. 3, 1932. 804p., illus., tables. Salisbury, Rhodesia, 1932. "Statistics mainly for the period 1926-1930." Cotton: p. 285-286. Experimental work. Table shows production of cotton, 1926-30.

Second estimate of 1932 cotton crop. Chinese Econ. Bul. 22(1): 2-5, tables. Jan. 7, 1933. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Bldg., Shanghai, China)

Statistics from the China Cotton Statistics Association.

Includes an account of crop conditions in each of the 11 provinces.

## Prices

Burr, C.H. Cotton and currency. Cotton Digest 5(17): 4-5. Mar. 11, 1933. (Published at Houston, Tex.)

"That an expansion of American currency and an embargo upon gold will raise cotton prices seems a foregone conclusion."

Busby, H.S. Cotton and cloth. Cotton Trade Jour. 13 (10): 2. Mar. 11, 1933. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

This article considers the interrelationships between staple prices and goods prices.

Warren, G.F., and Pearson, F.A. Prices. 386p. illus. New York, J. Wiley & sons, inc.; London, Chapman & Hall, ltd., 1933. (The Price series)

"Bibliography" at end of most chapters.

Index numbers of wholesale prices of cotton and all commodities 1798-1932: Fig. 16, p. 32.

United States production and world production of cotton: p. 55-56. Includes charts.

## Marketing and Handling Methods and Practices

Nair, P.D. The marketing of agricultural produce in the Central Provinces and Berar. Indian Jour. Econ. (serial no. 49) 13 (pt. 2): 149-168. Oct. 1932. (Published at Allahabad, India)

"Berar is still the most important cotton tract in India." The markets are regulated by The Cotton and Grain Markets Act of 1897.

## Services and Facilities

Alexandria testing house. Regulations 1932. 14p. illus. Alexandria, Whitehead Morris ltd. [1932]

The Alexandria Testing House was established for "the purpose of ascertaining and certifying the true moisture condition of Cotton dealt with on the Alexandria 'Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal' or for any other purpose of a like nature."

Note on probable developments in the technique of moisture testing, by W.L.Balls: p.14-15. Describes the use of the Capacitance Hygrometer.

Beck, Walter. The cotton truck. 24p., mimeogr. Austin, Tex., Texas motor transportation association [1932?]

"This account of the 'Cotton Truck' is one of a number of studies concerning various phases of Motor Transportation."

Describes the transportation of cotton by truck, its advantages and disadvantages.

Fratelli Zerollo. Your controller. Cotton Digest 5 (19): 10. Mar.25,1933. (Published at Houston, Tex.)

The value of the controller is discussed.

Gartside, F. Cotton trade and its exchanges. Organization, functions and personnel. Textile Mercury and Argus 11(263): 59. Mar.17,1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

The Liverpool Cotton Exchange and the Manchester Royal Exchange are discussed.

## Cooperation in Marketing

Parker, Walter. What the Farm board did to cotton. Nation's Business 21(3): 40-42. Mar.1933. (Published by U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D.C.)

## UTILIZATION

### Fiber, Yarn, and Fabric Quality

Barker, S.G. Why "artificial wool" is a misnomer. Wool Record and Textile World 42(1230): 1287-1288. Dec. 8, 1932. (Published at Bradford, England)

"The following comparisons are drawn of the characteristics of wool and of cellulose--nature of molecular links; arrangements of micelles in the fibres; linkage between the micelles; configuration of the micelles; behaviour of the micelles on stretching; setting of extended fibres; biological differences; internal structure; comparative weights

of the fibre substance; water absorption; strength when wet. "-Jour. Textile Inst. 24(2): A86. Feb. 1933.

Bayes, A.W. The stapling of cottons. Use of a standard sheet for recording the results for the "combined stapling tests." Jour. Textile Inst. 24(2): T90-T97, illus. Feb. 1933. (Published at St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

Brazil. Ministerio da agricultura. Serviço do algodão. Relatório...1931. 131p., illus. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa nacional, 1933.

Laboratorio de fibras (fiber laboratory): p.9-55.

Bressard, M. The silver number of cellulose. Chem. Abs. 26(21): 5750. Nov. 10, 1932. (Published by American Chemical Society, Washington, D. C.)

Abstract of article in Memorial des Poudres 24: 245-254. (1930-31)

"A study of the Götze method indicated that the cellulose is oxidized continuously by a soln. of Ag acetate, the reaction being hindered by the formation of free AcOH. The action of the original reducing groups of the cellulose is reenforced by the formation of degradation products, and the results obtained depend on the time of heating and pH of the soln."

Edgar, Rachel, and others. The quantitative chemical estimation of textile fibers. Iowa State Col. Jour. Sci. 7(2): 57-91, illus. 1933. (Published at Ames, Iowa)

Literature cited: p.81-90.

"The use of 1:1 alcohol-water as a swelling medium and 0.5 N alcoholic sodium hydroxide as a saponifying agent has been shown the best (mean error of +1.52 percent ester) of all the methods of alkaline hydrolysis for the acetyl value of cellulose acetate rayon in cotton mixtures."--Summary.

Effect on yarn when cotton used is ginned at varying periods. Textile Bul. 44(2): 3, 27, tables. Mar. 16, 1933. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Summary of three tests recently completed at the Textile School of North Carolina State College.

Filby, Edgar, and Maass, O. The volume relations of the system cellulose and water. Canad. Jour. Research 7(2): 162-177, illus. Aug. 1932. (Published by National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, Canada)

Contribution from the Physical Chemical Laboratory, McGill University, Montreal.

"The absolute specific volume of cellulose has



been determined by means of helium gas. A new experimental procedure has been developed, which, it is claimed, is more accurate than any previously used where a small quantity of porous material is involved. The method is extended to include the measurement of the volume of a system resulting from the adsorption of a vapor on a porous material and applied in this instance to the system cellulose-water vapor. The specific volume of cellulose in helium was found to be  $0.640 \pm 0.001$  cc. "-Author abstract.

Abstract in Jour. Textile Inst. 23(12): A686. Dec. 1932; and in Textile Research 3(5): 266-267. Mar. 1933.

Foster, B.H. Bursting and grab tests for knit fabrics compared. Textile Research 3(6): 281-286, illus. Apr. 1933. (Published at 65 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.)

"The accompanying paper was presented by the author before Committee D-13 of the American Society for Testing Materials, February, 1925, but only excerpts therefrom have been published heretofore."

The tests were made on "the following types of knit fabric: 1. Single Thread Worsted Jersey; 2. Double Thread Worsted Jersey; 3. Pink Corset Net; 4. 6 1/2 Cotton Net; 5. 4 1/2 Cotton Net; 6. 3 1/2 Cotton Net." Conclusion is made that "The Grab Test has the advantage of testing the strength in both the wales and courses directions."

Gartside, F. Cotton characteristics and mill needs. Textile Mercury and Argus 88(2288): 51. Jan. 20, 1933. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

A table shows chief cotton countries, total approximate crop, chief varieties and distinctive features of cotton produced. The effect of fiber properties on yarn and machinery set-ups is discussed.

Grünsteidl, E. Mercerised cotton: detection. Jour. Textile Inst. 24(1): A62. Jan. 1933. (Published at 16, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

Abstract of article in Zeitschrift für die Gesamte Textil-Industrie 35: 383, 395. 1932.

"Mercerised cotton may be detected by means of the fluorescence microscope. Raw cotton shows a bluish-white fluorescence, grey mercerised cotton a dull greyish-yellow, and bleached mercerised cotton a bluish-grey fluorescence. If the mercerised and unmercerised patterns are dyed with Eosine Extra Yellow the mercerised cotton shows an intense yellow fluorescence, while the unmercerised cotton



gives a fluorescence which scarcely differs from that of the undyed sample."

Hall, A.J. New method for characterising cellulose. Textile Mercury and Argus 88(2287): 32, 42, illus. Jan. 13, 1933. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

"In the new method of testing devised by Sakurada use is made of the solubility of cellulose in cuprammonium solution and the fact that various types of cellulose require different concentrations of solution for maximum solidity."

India. Indian central cotton committee. Technological report on Verum 262 (Nagpur) Indian Cent. Cotton Com., Bombay, Tech. Circ. 87, 4p., illus. Bombay. 1933.

Klein, G., ed. Handbuch der pflanzenanalyse. v. 3, pt. 1. Speziale analyse. II. Organische stoffe. 806p., illus. Vienna, Julius Springer, 1932.

Cellulose, by Hans Pringsheim, and Deodata Krüger: p. 1-30.

Köhler, Sigurd. The chemical properties and composition of cotton. Chem. Abs. 26(21): 5762-5763. Nov. 10, 1932. (Published by American Chemical Society, Washington, D.C.)

Abstract of article in Teknisk Tidskrift Upplaga C. Kemi Och Bergsvetenskap 61: 57-64, 68-72. 1931.

"The classification of raw cotton, the chem. analysis and the influences which the content of moisture, water-sol. constituents, wax, fat, ash, N and P exerts on the phys. properties of cotton are discussed... The more general connections existing between the changes in strength, Cu no., soly. in NaOH and viscosity of hydrocellulose are discussed."

Abstract also in Jour. Textile Inst. 24(2): A100. Feb. 1933.

Krauter, G. Hilfsmittel zur bestimmung der feinheit von einzelfasern. Monatschrift für Textil-Industrie 47 (11): 215-216, illus. Nov. 1932. (Published by Theodor Martins Textilverlag, Leipzig, Germany)

Hair weight determination apparatus.

"A bundle of cotton hairs is prepared by means of the usual type of staple drawing apparatus (e.g. the Zweigle instrument), and then transferred to a device for counting. This consists essentially of two brass rods, 7 cm. long, which are placed parallel to each other and separated by a distance slightly less than the length of the hairs. The rods are covered with adhesive bands with the adhesive material on the outer surface. One end of the group of hairs is

attached to the top of one rod and the hairs are then stretched across the gap and their other ends fixed to the top of the other rod. The hairs are counted with the aid of a microscope or by means of some suitable counting device. A glass plate is then placed under the hairs in contact with them and a second plate of exactly the same size is placed above. The two plates are fixed together by means of clips, and the projecting portions of the cotton hairs on each side are burnt with a sharp pointed flame. Burning proceeds to the edges of the plates and the resulting sections of the hairs between the plates are equal in length to the plate width. The whole may be weighed and the weight of the hairs obtained by subtracting the weight of the plate and clips from the total, or the hairs may be removed and weighed on a suitable balance."-Jour. Textile Inst. 24(2): A107. Feb.1933.

Lipowsky. Faserfeinheitsbestimmung und versuche über den einfluss der verarbeitung auf die feinheit der baumwollfaser. Spinner und Weber 51(7): 1-4, table. Feb.17,1933. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

Fiber fineness determination and experiments on the influence of manufacture on the fineness of the cotton fiber.

This article discusses difficulties encountered in the microscopic measurement of fiber diameter. The method used is that developed by Johannsen. It is based on the yarn number. Samples were taken from raw cotton, its card lap, and yarn. Lengths of 10 and 15mm. were cut, the number of fibers were counted, and their weight was determined. The results show that manufacturing has had very little influence on fiber fineness. It also shows that the longer fibers are the finest.

Löhr, F. Das nomogram als hilfsmittel zur umrechnung von garnnummern. Spinner und Weber 51(8): 4-6, illus. Feb.24,1933. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

The nomograph as an aid in the conversion of yarn counts.

Lüdtke, Max. New developments in research on cell walls and their value in textile chemistry. Melliand Textile Monthly 4(12): 714-777, illus. Mar.1933. (Published at 305 Washington St., Brooklyn, N.Y.)

"Concluded from the January issue, page 636."

McGregor, P., and Fryd, C.F.M. Note on the determination of the artificial silk (viscose) in mixtures of artificial silk and cotton waste. Jour. Textile Inst.

24(2): T103-T104, table. Feb.1933. (Published at St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

Markert, H. Eine neue methode zum nachweis chemisch geschädigter baumwolle. Monatschrift für Textil-Industrie 48(1): 13-14, illus. Jan.1933. (Published at Theodor Martins Textilverlag, Leipzig, Germany)

A new method for the detection of chemically damaged cotton.

Midgley, E. Defects in dyed cotton goods. A consideration of some of the causes. Textile Weekly 11(261): 20-21. Mar.3,1933. (Published at 49 Denasgate, Manchester, England)

"In a lecture to the Oldham Cotton Mill Managers' Association, January 20,1933."

"This subject can be conveniently and logically considered under four headings: (1) Defects resulting from variations and imperfections in the raw cotton; (2) defects due to variations in the yarn; (3) defects due to variations in cloth structure; (4) defects arising in, and due to, the finishing processes themselves."

"Minesta." Improving handle and lustre in cotton fabrics. Some possibilities in a phase of textile research which is neglected. Textile Recorder 50 (600): 55-56. Mar.15,1933. (Published at 121 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

This article discusses the competition between mercerized cotton and rayon, and need of more research on mercerizing cotton.

Neale, S.M. The swelling of cellulose in caustic alkalis. Jour. Textile Inst. 24(2): P22-P23. Feb.1933. (Published at St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

Abstract of paper presented at Municipal College of Technology, Belfast, Dec.9,1932.

Paterno, E. Azione del carbonato di soda sulla cellulosa. Atti della Reale Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei. Rendiconti Classe di Scienze Fisiche, Matematiche e Naturali 15(1): 11-16. Jan.3,1932. (Published at Rome, Italy)

Action of sodium carbonate on cellulose.

"The solubilities of various kinds of celluloses in  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  (exhausted cellulose, silk, linters, manufactured cellulose) increased in that order. Apparently the material dissolved by  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  solu. is G-cellulose, whereas rayon, which is practically insoluble, contains B-cellulose almost exclusively. Manufactured cellulose is high in G-cellulose which is soluble and, therefore, should be excluded in the



manufacture of rayon."-Textile Research 3(5): 266. Mar.1933.

Paterno,E. Cellulosa esaurita. Atti della Reale Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei. Rendiconti Classe di Scienze Fisiche, Matematiche e Naturali 15(1): 17-20. Jan.3,1932. (Published at Rome, Italy)

"Exhausted" cellulose.

"'Exhausted cellulose', prepared by repeated treatment of cellulose with 18 per cent. sodium hydroxide, is a pure product and, like cotton, yields rather more than the theoretical proportion of glucose on hydrolysis. Certain of the products classified as hemicellulose are former by the action of the air, especially in presence of water or salts and still more so, of alkali."-Jcur.Textile Inst. 23(9): A516. Sept. 1932.

Paterno,E. La cellulosa nel reattivo di Schweitzer. Atti della Reale Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei. Rendiconti Classe di Scienze Fisiche, Matematiche e Naturali 15(4): 262-263. Feb.21,1932. (Published at Rome, Italy)

"A note on the preparation of cellulose solutions."-Biol.Abs.7(2): 284. Feb.1933.

"Highly viscous and concentrated solutions of cellulose in this reagent may be prepared by digesting ground cellulose or cotton in 10 per cent. aqueous copper acetate, rendering alkaline with sodium carbonate, filtering after 24 hours, washing, and dissolving in concentrated aqueous ammonia."-Jour. Textile Inst.23(12): A685. Dec.1932.

Raybaut,P. Le laboratoire moderne dans l'industrie textile. Le dynamomètre système D.Demeulemeester et I.Nicoloff. Industrie Textile 49(556): 565-568. illus. Sept.1932. (Published at 171, Rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris, France)

Continued from the preceding number.

The modern laboratory in the textile industry. The dynamometer system of Demeulemeester and Nicoloff.

Uses of the fibre dynamometer are described. "Load-extension curves for cotton, wool, and rayon fibres are reproduced." - Abstract in Jour.Textile Inst.24(1): A59-A60, Jan.1933.

Sisson,W.A. X-ray analysis of fibres: Part I, Literature survey. Textile Research 3(5): 242-260. Mar. 1933. (Published at 65 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.)

References: p.255-260.

"A short abstract of each article relating to the various topics investigated is presented in chronological sequence."



Smith, H.D.W. Why is a textile fiber? Amer. Dyestuff Rptr. 22(5): 152-156, illus. Feb. 27, 1933. (Published at 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Discusses the chemical and physical structure of cellulose fibers, asbestos, silk and wool.

Smith, W.C. An accelerated aging test for waterproofed ducks and similar fabrics. Amer. Dyestuff Rptr. 22(4): 114-118, illus. Feb. 13, 1933. (Published at 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

"Paper presented at Annual Meeting, December 3, 1932" of American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

"A comparison is given of the waterproofness of fifteen representative fabrics after the laboratory aging treatment and after exposure out of doors."

Soniama, R.A. Twist in single and ply yarns. Methods and tools for the determination of turns per inch. Cotton 97(3): 20-22, illus. Mar. 1933. (Published by W.R.C. Smith Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.)

Includes results of some tests made on coarse and fine numbers of yarn.

Stark, C. Cotton or tissue paper for nitration? Brit. Plastics 4(41): 196-197. Oct. 1932. (Published at 19, 21 and 23 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4, England)

"Former advantages obtained by the use of cotton paper for nitration materials as against loose cotton have now been eliminated, owing to improved preliminary treatment of cotton and the simplification of the nitration process. The consequent advantages obtained by the application of cotton, such as economy in dressing, acid and price, obviously invite the adoption of cotton for nitration. A German firm is mentioned as suppliers of distinct grades of scoured and bleached cotton for celluloid, rayons, lacquers, and films."-Jour. Textile Inst. 24(1): All. Jan. 1933.

Steudtner, A.R. Die garnnummer. Ihr wesen, ihre ermittlung und bedeutung für das betriebliche rechnungswesen. Monatschrift für Textil-Industrie 47(10): 191-192. Oct. 1932. (Published by Theodor Martins Textilverlag, Leipzig, Germany)

To be continued.

"The need for checking yarn counts in the spinning mill is emphasised, and the influence of variations in count on the raw material requirements and cost calculations is pointed out. The method of sampling is outlined and the results of tests on yarns spun from American cotton and from combed Sakel are given. Variations of about 25% were found in 20's American yarn and of about 11% in the 60's Sakel yarn."-Jour. Textile Inst. 24(2): All. Feb. 1933.

Textile foundation studies. Textile Research 3(5): 238-241. Mar.1933. (Published at 65 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.)

"The research work of two more Fellows of the Textile Foundation has been explained in as non-technical language as possible....These stories, which are reproduced here in large part, cover the work of O.W.Pineo on 'The Spectrophotometric Analysis of Dyed Materials,' and of D.J.Salley on 'Protective Effects in Textile Deterioration and Dye Fastness.'"

"Texttrion." Influence of textile quality on processing. Urging co-operation of designer, dyer and finisher. Textile Mercury and Argus 88(2288): xi. Jan.20,1933. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

"The admission of cotton to unions with other fibres" is included in the discussion.

Turner, A.J. The relation of cotton to yarn quality and character. Textile Manfr.59(697): 47. Feb.1933. (Published by Emmott and Co.Ltd., 31, King St., West, Manchester, England)

"Abstract of a lecture to the Blackburn Textile Society."

"Yarn qualities have a relation to cotton fibre properties, as may be seen broadly from particulars of fibres and yarns made, but exact relationship has not yet been determined. Irregularity depending on the 'drafting wave' is a factor limiting fineness of spinning, and it prevents prediction of spinning and yarn qualities from fibre properties."

#### Technology of Manufacture

Estey, A.C. Practical ideas in processing cotton, rayon, silk, and linen piece goods. Textile Colorist 55 (651): 171-173. Mar.1933. (Published at 233 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

To be continued.

Hall, A.J. Comparison of a modern U.S.S.R. kiering and bleaching process with the usual western methods. Amer.Dyestuff Rptr. 22(1): 1-4, illus. Jan.2,1933. (Published at 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Information based on a report by N.V.Filopov and B.S.Voronkov (Investia Textilnov Promushlenosti i. Torgovli, 1930) dealing with "the development and large scale adaptation of an accelerated bleaching process in Russia for the 4th Government Cotton-Trust."

Lancashire's machinery progress. Textile Weekly (Suppl.): 24p., illus. Feb.24,1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

"Manager." Do you study the cotton aspect? Its influence on machine efficiency. Textile Mercury and Argus 88(2290): 87, illus. Feb.3,1933. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

"Management of the cotton spinning mule--I."

The accomodation of machinery to staple lengths is discussed.

Notes on cotton carding. Good laps essential. Types of feed plates. Taker-in teeth. Textile Amer.59 (3): 19-[20]. Mar.1933. (Published at 440-442 Old South Building, Boston, Mass.)

Winder, T.W. The chemistry of sizing. A study of the materials used. Textile Weekly 10(260): 691-692. Feb.24,1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

"In a lecture to the Blackburn and District Managers' Mutual Association, Feb. 3rd,1933."

### Technology of Consumption

Cotton for cellulose. Manfr.Record 102(3): 52. Mar. 1933. (Published at Commerce and Water Sts., Baltimore, Md.)

Abstract of address by H.R.Murdock before "a recent meeting of the Technical Association of the American Pulp and Paper Industry." The speaker "outlined the results of his experiments in pulping whole cotton," for which he used several bales of the whole cotton plant as grown by Cameron and Dockery in North Carolina.

Emley, W.E. A new kind of textile specification. Bureau of Standards official outlines suggestions for preparation of consumer's specification for sheets. U.S.Dept.Com., Bur. Standards, Com. Standards Monthly 9(9): 195-197. Mar.1933. (Published at Washington, D.C.)

"This article is based on a talk given before the board of directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The need and value of consumer specifications instead of manufacturer's specifications for the use of the consumer are discussed. Suggestions are given for preparing a consumer's specification for sheets."

Jones, Grinnell. "Pamilla silver cloth" and technological unemployment. Textile Research 3(6): 287-291. Apr.1933. (Published at 65 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.)

Abstract of author's paper on "The chemist's answer to technological unemployment" which was presented at a recent meeting of the Northeastern Section of the American Chemical Society.



The invention of cotton cloth chemically impregnated to protect silverware against tarnish is described.

Knight, W. The development of the modern tyre fabric. Inst. Rubber Indus. Trans. 8(2): 136-155, illus. Aug. 1932. (Published by W. Heffer & Sons Ltd., Cambridge, England)

Discussion of the paper: p. 155-156.

"While to many people, the modern tyre is made up of rubber reinforced with cotton fabric, actually, of course, it is essentially a fabric tyre in which the threads are insulated against internal chafing and external abrasion by the application of rubber."

A critical discussion of the tyre fabric, and of properties needed in the cotton for this use.

Abstract in Chem. Abs. 27(2): 440. Jan. 20, 1933.

New process makes cotton fabrics permanently fireproof. Cotton 97(3): 42. Mar. 1933. (Published by W. R. C. Smith Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.)

Advantages of process offered by Fireproof Fabric Sales Corporation.

O'Brien, Ruth. Specifications and labels for textiles. Textile buying for the informed home maker would be aided by system of labeling. U.S. Dept. Com., Bur. Standards, Com. Standards Monthly 9(9): 199-200. Mar. 1933. (Published at Washington, D.C.)

Work on cotton sheets by the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and U.S. Bureau of Home Economics is mentioned.

Permanent fireproofing. Fibre and Fabric 86(2508): 14. Feb. 25, 1933. (Published at 465 Main St., Kendall Sq., Cambridge, Mass.)

Lists uses for fireproofed fabrics treated with new process which is "applicable to all kinds of cotton fabrics." The process is not described.

Progressing cotton into new fields. Fibre and Fabric 86(2508): 6. Feb. 25, 1933. (Published at 465 Main St., Kendall Sq., Cambridge, Mass.)

A survey of investigations of new uses by the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.

Tyre cord yarn manufacture. Textile Weekly 11(261): 22. illus. Mar. 3, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

"For the textile student" series.

When lacquer and fabric meet. Sci. Amer. 148(4): 228-229, illus. Apr. 1933. (Published at 24 West 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

The manufacture of Fabrikoid is described. Woven cotton is used as fabric base.

"When you buy sheets." Standardization committee of American home economics association issues leaflet to aid consumer in making purchases. U.S. Dept. Com., Bur. Standards, Com. Standards Monthly 9(9): 214-215. Mar. 1933. (Published at Washington, D.C.)  
Reprint of leaflet.

Yacht cottons. Fibre and Fabric 86(2510): 14. Mar. 11, 1933. (Published at 465 Main St., Cambridge, Mass.)

"Construction points featured in the 1933 pleasure craft models emphasize the use of a cotton duck or heavy sheeting as a membrane between the inner and outer sheathing of double-planked hulls."

### SEED AND SEED PRODUCTS

Bertillion, L.D. Cottonseed hulls now safe. Farm and Ranch 52(6): 5. Mar. 15, 1933. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)

This letter to the editor discusses the advantages of "leaving sufficient lint of cottonseed hulls to make them a soft filler for use with feeding either cottonseed meal or shorts."

Cottonseed cake counteracts loco weed. Feedstuffs 5(7): 4. Feb. 18, 1933. (Published at 118 South Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

"In experiments at the university [of Arizona] it has been found that cottonseed cake would act as a deterrent to the effects of loco weed, which causes stock to die, if eaten."

Cottonseed hulls a valuable roughage for livestock. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(11): 12-13. Mar. 18, 1933. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

The discussion centers around a quotation from "The West is Still Wild", by Harry Carr, as follows: "In the old Spanish days, it is estimated that 14 acres of grass were required to feed one cow. In modern times the pasture is helped out by artificial food -- cottonseed cake. Cattle will also eat cotton hulls, but for some queer reason it usually makes them stone blind." A summary of Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 451 is included.

Cottonseed meal and hulls as fertilizer. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(9): 12. Mar. 4, 1933. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

Cottonseed products enter into highway construction. Oil Miller and Cotton Ginner 42(1): 5, illus. Mar. 1933. (Published at Atlanta, Ga.)

Extract from article by J.C.Coyle in the Compress Air Magazine.

"A novel feature of the work was the use of cottonseed hulls in the cross joints to prevent the asphalt filler from swelling up during hot weather."

Egloff, Gustav, and Morrell, J.C. The cracking of cottonseed oil. Indus.and Engin. Chem. 24(12): 1426-1427, illus. Dec.1932. (Published at Washington, D.C.)

"Presented before the Division of Organic Chemistry at the 83rd meeting of the American Chemical Society, New Orleans, La., March 28 to April 1,1932."

"The cracking of oils for motor fuels has been applied almost exclusively to hydrocarbon oils...It is of considerable interest to study the behavior of cottonseed oil...when subjected to cracking conditions. While economic conditions forbid the use of this oil for making gasoline at the present time, future occasion, particularly a national emergency, might necessitate the production of motor fuel from such oils."

Greenbank,G.R., and Holm,G.E. Photochemical oxidation of cottonseed oil. Indus. and Engin Chem. 25(2): 167-168, illus. Feb.1933. (Published at Washington, D.C.)

The authors at time of writing were in Bureau of Dairy Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

"The relative accelerating effect of light of different parts of the visible spectrum upon the autoxidation of cottonseed oil is studied. The greatest accelerating effect is noted in the range of the orange band; the blue range is the least effective."

Raskina,V.L. Bystryi metod opredeleniia vlagi v semenakh khlochatnika. Tashkent. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut po Khlopkovodstvu. Sci. Research Cotton Inst. Bul.1: 70. Jan.1932. (Published at Moskva and Tashkent, U.S.S.R.)

Rapid method of moisture determination in cotton seeds.

Verdery,M.C. Experimenting with delinting machinery. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(10): 3-4,13, illus. Mar.11,1933. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

"Paper read to senior class in chemical engineering, A. and M. College of Texas."

#### LEGISLATION. REGULATION, AND ADJUDICATION

A.C.S.A. protests. Cotton Digest 5(19): 11. Mar.25, 1933. (Published at Houston, Tex.)

"Statement by the American Cotton Shippers Associa-



tion with respect to the proposed emergency agricultural bill now before Congress. The statement is signed by T.F.Bush, President."

Arkansas cotton rate plan. Traffic World 51(9): 437. Mar.4,1933. (Published at 418 S.Market St., Chicago, Ill.)

"Alleging that the so-called Arkansas plan rates on cotton put into effect last fall from points in Arkansas, Louisiana, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas, also Memphis, Tenn., to New Orleans, and Lake Charles, La., locally and for export and coastwise, violate the first four sections and section 6 of the interstate commerce act, Texas port cotton interests, in No.25800...have asked the Commission to condemn the rates and to establish reasonable and lawful rates in lieu of the ones alleged to be unreasonable and unlawful." The complaint is discussed.

Bercaw,L.O., comp. The domestic allotment plans for the relief of agriculture.Selected references. U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Agr. Econ. Bibliog. 41, 48p., mimeogr. Washington, D.C. 1933.

For references dealing with plans on cotton see the index.

Butler, Tait. Cotton production control. Prog. Farmer (Miss. valley ed.) 48(3): 8. Mar.1933. (Published at 821 Nineteenth St.,N., Birmingham, Ala.)

The author suggests a method of control based on a system of state and county commissions.

Canada places restrictions on entry of cotton wrapped in second-hand bagging. Amer. Ginner and Cotton Oil Miller 10(7): 9. Mar.1933. (Published at Little Rock, Ark.)

Letter to the editor signed by W.S.Turner, Secretary, Arkansas Cotton Trade Association.

Comment on recent public notice given by the Minister of Agriculture in Canada.

Clayton,W.L. Farm relief. Cotton Digest 5(19): 8-9. Mar.25,1933. (Published at Houston, Tex.)

Address made at Texas Cotton Association meeting in Galveston, Tex., Mar.24-25, 1933.

The farmer "needs relief on debts and taxes..from the operations of Government agricultural lending agencies...from Governmental competition with existing agencies for the merchandising of farm products.. from excessive transportation costs... from the brand of farm relief which the political farmers who infest the lobbies of the National Capitol have been serving up to him."

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#### MISCELLANEOUS--GENERAL

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Bibliography: p. [943]-1016.

Chap.29. Beginnings of the cotton industry 1785-1814: v.2, p.673-690.- Chap.30. Short-staple cotton, 1815-1860: v.2, p.691-720.- Chap.31. The minor staples

in the post colonial period--rice, sea-island cotton, and sugar. Sea-island cotton: v.2, p.731-738.- Chap. 37. Expansion of the plantation system on the basis of cotton, 1815-1860: v.2, p.888-907.

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Extracts are included from addresses by W.L. Clayton and Walter Parker.



## COTTON REPORTS

ISSUED CURRENTLY BY  
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Crop Reports (Summarized in Crops and Markets, which is issued monthly):  
to be issued May 22, July 8, Aug. 8, Sept. 8, Oct. 9, Nov. 8, Dec. 8, 1933.

Grade and Staple Reports:

Grade, Staple Length and Tenderability of Cotton Ginned in the United States: to be issued Nov. 3, Dec. 1, 1933; Jan. 5, Apr. 13, 1934.

Weekly Grade and Staple Summary: issued Fridays during height of ginning season.

Market News Reports:

American Cotton Linters Price Report: issued Thursdays.

Daily Official Report of the Designated Spot Cotton Markets.

Staple Cotton Premiums: issued Saturdays.

Weekly Cotton Review: issued Saturdays.

Weekly Market Bulletin: issued Fridays, in cooperation with the California Department of Agriculture.

World Cotton Prospects: issued monthly.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Activity in the Cotton Spinning Industry: issued monthly, about the 20th.  
Cotton Consumed, on Hand, Imported and Exported, and Active Cotton Spindles: issued monthly, about the 14th.

Cottonseed Received, Crushed, and on Hand, and Cottonseed Products Manufactured, Shipped out, on Hand and Exported: issued monthly about the 12th.

Report on Cotton Ginnings: reports on 1933 crop to be issued Aug. 8, Aug. 23, Sept. 8, Dec. 20, 1933; Jan. 23, Mar. 20, 1934.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

Foreign Yarn Trade Notes: issued monthly.

International Knit Goods News: issued monthly.

Weekly Cotton Service Bulletins: issued weekly.

What the World's Cotton Goods Markets are Doing: issued weekly.